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London, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Unifying Policy.

The leader of the Liberal party sets it forth clearly as his aim to consider carefully the interests of all sections of this large country, with a view to harmonizing them on the sensible give and take principle. He desires also to create a healthy national spirit among men of all races and creeds. This is surely a policy that commends itself to all thoughtful citizens. We have not too much generous sentiment in politics, and the Prime Minister has provided that he is thoroughly sincere, and that whatever sentiment he possesses is blended with practical wisdom. He is not a mere theorist or doctrinaire politician. In his Toronto speech he showed clearly and conclusively that the "British preference" is not only in accord with loyal sentiment, but is also good business. At the last election there was some sectarian strife, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to settle the school question. That promise is fulfilled, as everyone can see by the fact that it is not now an issue, and no party desires to make it an issue of the present contest. We do not expect that a time will ever come when all of us will think alike on all lines of policy and all details of administration. That may be a Chinese idea, but it is not a British idea. But while there must be separate parties and different groups of politicians, it is not advisable that the lines of cleavage should follow lines of race or creed. It is better when political questions are considered on their merits. The discussion of them in that way furnishes sufficient healthy excitement. To complicate the matter by bringing in questions of nationality and religion raises a feverish heat and a dangerous, bigoted passion. The kindly reception which the Prime Minister received during his triumphal tour through Ontario showed that he is not forced upon the country by a French faction, but is accepted on his personal merits by the people at large. That reception, whatever may be its political value, that we believe will be proved at the polls, has a good influence on Quebec by showing that the sister province can rise above mere local feeling and receive one who is of a different race and creed from the majority, in a real brotherly spirit. All this tends towards a real unity, so that we can fairly claim that the influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both before and after his elevation to the highest position in the land, has been towards a more intelligent loyalty to the empire, and a broad, strong, united feeling in our own land. We do not claim that he and the Liberal party possess a monopoly of all political wisdom and patriotic virtues, but we do claim that they have inaugurated a policy honorable in itself, and serviceable to the country, which would suffer seriously by their removal from power at the present time.

Mr. Tarte at St. Thomas.

That was a capital meeting in the Grand Opera House at St. Thomas on Saturday night.

It introduced Mr. McGugan, the candidate for West Elgin, who in the few words he said impressed his hearers with the idea that he possesses the magnetism and other qualifications necessary to make an effective speaker.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., of London, made a good speech, and was heartily received. He dealt with the issues from a business standpoint. He made his points neatly and with his accustomed force.

Then the Hon. J. Israel Tarte spoke. He is in appearance a big little man, something like the late Jay Gould. He is well knit, and so were his sentences. As he proceeded you acknowledged that he was a good speaker. He has the faculty of hitting the nail on the head, and his short sentences at the conclusion of an argument were electric in their effect on the audience. He naturally, and as was to be expected, discussed the race cry. He explained why he left the Conservative party, and why they attacked him. He appeared to good advantage in that part of his speech defending himself and his nationality from the disloyal charge of "disloyalty." He stated his position plainly and candidly, and won the approval of his hearers. If the Hon. J. Israel Tarte could have the opportunity of explaining on every platform in Ontario his position, as he did in St. Thomas, his enemies would have to stand abashed.

It is quite clear that his position is a sound one. He claims that British institutions are preferable to French, and when in Paris urged the adoption by France of British institutions. He justly claimed that his visit to Paris would be productive of much good to Canada, and ridiculed the idea of anyone desiring to supplant the British flag in Canada by the French flag. What possible object could any French-Canadian have? He had in Canada every freedom and happiness, and if Canada was to become what it should, there would be no race cry; but the French-Canadian might be allowed the same privileges as other na-

tionalities, and be allowed to remember the nation from which they had sprung.

His address was convincing proof of his capacity and integrity. The partisan attacks on his loyalty, both at home and in Paris, were splendidly repelled, and his hearers were rewarded by the pleasure of listening to a masterly speech, which should be of much assistance in securing the election of Dr. Wilson in East Elgin.

Canada and the War.

From her Majesty Queen Victoria down the British people expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the Government and people of Canada came to the aid of the empire in the South African crisis. Her Majesty commanded Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain to express to the Government and people this satisfaction, and Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury added their own praise and gratitude. Every newspaper in Great Britain which referred to the matter, without distinction as to political leanings, similarly commended the conduct of the Government and people of the Dominion in sending contingents to South Africa, to aid in the re-establishment of law, order, and equal rights in that far-off country. And it is needless to say that there has been no stint in the praise which has been given to those gallant fellows who, on the battlefield and in every duty which they were called to perform in South Africa, have so effectively upheld the good name of this section of the British Empire.

It has been left to bitter political partisans in Canada—opponents of the present Government—to strike the only discordant notes. They alone of all the British people, in the motherland and throughout our sister colonies, have attempted to deny and to misrepresent the action of the Administration in the new departure. One charge made by a leader in the Opposition was that the Minister of Militia had been guilty of the worst description of favoritism—that he had sent his son to South Africa, as an officer, but that he was placed out of all danger; while his associates had to fight and die, it was represented he was permitted to shirk his duty. The indignation of all fair-minded Canadians was great when it was proved that not only was Lieut. Borden in the thick of the fighting, doing his duty like the man that he always was, but that he had performed most heroic tasks in defense of the empire. And when a few days after this vicious attack, the news came that Lieut. Borden, the only son of the Minister of Militia, who had thus had his honor traduced, had died in gallantly leading his company into battle—had been struck down just as victory was within the grasp of the gallant little band that were at his back—all Canada mourned, though it could not forget the bitter partisan attack that had been made upon the heroic young officer.

The same spirit that prompted this unfounded attack has actuated the Opposition leader in his persistent attempt to make the public believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates in the Ministry only responded to the sentiment of the Canadian public, in sending contingents to South Africa, because he compelled them! Only a political leader barren in legitimate cause for complaint against an opponent would be guilty of attempting to make a political issue out of a matter of this kind. It is true, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has again and again pointed out, that the Government took time to deliberate in regard to the matter. It was an entirely new departure. Never before in the history of the country had Canada sent a contingent to aid in fighting the battles of the empire abroad. Before resolving to take so momentous a step, which not so very long ago a Conservative government had declined to take in the case of another war, it was necessary to sound public opinion. For necessary public opinion supported such a departure, it would not be warranted, for no provision had been made in the estimates for the payment of the very considerable sum necessary to equip and send out the contingents. It was the duty of the Government to calmly consider all this, and it would have been blame-worthy if it had rushed "off the handle" in dealing with the new and far-reaching issue.

We believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government acted just as expeditiously as was expedient, and just as expeditiously, if not more so, than would a government controlled by his political opponents, if it had been in power. War was declared on Oct. 11, and the first Canadian contingent was equipped, provisioned, on board ship headed for South Africa, on Oct. 20. Much has been said about the Australian contingents, and here again the misrepresentation of the Canadian Opposition partisans has been marked. Not one of the Australian contingents sailed before Nov. 5. It has to be remembered also, that the British War Office asked Canada for 500 men, to be attached in units of 125 to various British regiments. It might have been easy to supply this allotment before Oct. 30, but the Laurier Government requested to be allowed to raise and equip 1,000 men, or double the number requested by the War Office, and it succeeded in getting the consent of the British Government to this proposal. It also obtained the consent of the War Office to the putting of the regiment in the field with a Canadian commanding officer, under the Canadian banner, and in consequence of this policy the fame of the Canadian soldiers' prowess has come to them, as a body, and not to regiments of the regulars, as would have been the case

had they been drafted as originally designed by the War Office.

When the truth is told, how puny and insignificant become Sir Charles Tupper's criticisms of the action of the Government! We have said that everybody in Britain, from Her Majesty down, has praised the Government and the people of Canada, for the conduct of their share in the successful South African conflict. Let us give two specimen statements, from widely separated authorities, which cannot be prejudiced in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. The British Army and Navy Gazette says:

"It was good fortune that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and not Sir Charles Tupper was at the head of affairs in Canada when the question of sending troops to South Africa was mooted. The former, because of his race, religion and influence, was able to bring Quebec into line with Ontario. Thus, if Sir Charles Tupper had been in power, we should have lost something in the cause of the empire."

The Cape Argus, of Cape Town (South Africa) is equally complimentary to Canada and to the Dominion Government of today, in its declaration that:

"Of all the colonies or groups of colonies, Canada, it will be admitted, stands pre-eminent in the matter of epoch-making precedent, though patriotism compels us to add that the British colonies in South Africa have a right to their own little crow from this particular perch. It was Canada which added fresh justice to the Queen's justice by the adoption of a far-reaching fiscal policy, having as its objective the placing of Great Britain upon a higher level than foreign states to whom she owed no allegiance. It was Canada, again, which was in the very foremost amongst the colonies when they volunteered their sons and their treasure, in order to make assurance doubly sure that the war in South Africa was a concern of the empire, and that it should be carried to a successful issue."

This is praise, not only for the prompt action of the Canadian Government in aiding the motherland in South Africa, but it is the strongest testimony in favor of the wisdom and effectiveness of the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain, the placing in force of which has been the principal legislation of the present Administration. Praise from sources so independent will be valued highly by every Canadian who is unblinded by partisan bias. It ought to be sufficient to offset the work of the quarrelers who seem to hold in all things to the view that whatsoever is not performed by them is either dreadfully bungled or undertaken from motives of fear.

Don't stop the growing time.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITER

Hon. Clarke Wallace's Charge
Against Dr. Montague Never
Cleared Up.Dr. Montague Threatened Court
Proceedings, But Matter Was Dropped—
An Incident of '98 Recalled by the
Bowell-Haggart Row.

The war between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Haggart recalls the scandal and row that took place between Hon. N. Clarke Wallace and Hon. Dr. Montague, Conservative leader in 1896.

In December, 1894, an anonymous letter was received by the Conservative premier, charging Sir Adolphe Caron with having accepted a bribe of \$15,000 or \$20,000 from the Montreal Belt Line Railway Company to promote certain legislation in the house. The letter was handed over by the premier to Sir Adolphe Caron. Again, about November, 1895, another anonymous letter, similar in character and purport to the previous one, was addressed to the premier.

Sir Adolphe Caron, on being handed the first letter, immediately suspected Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. John Haggart of "being at the bottom of it." The matter might have ended there, had not the action of the "nest of traitors" divided the Conservative Government into two hostile factions, and charges and counter-charges were publicly made, which ended in the whole matter being ventilated in the house. Truly, when rogues fall out, honest men get their due.

On January 8, 1896, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace first referred to the matter in the house. He stated that he had learned from two members of the house that Dr. Montague was trying to throw the suspicion of having written the anonymous letters upon him (Wallace) and protested his innocence. Dr. Montague, in reply, stated that he had been previously charged by a member of the cabinet with having written the letters and had demanded a full investigation. He described the charge as a "foul and dirty conspir-

New Black
Frieze and
Cheviot.

THE RUNNANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

New
Taffeta
Silks.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Our Dress Goods and Silk Department has been brightened this week by the arrival of new goods. Suitings of Frieze and Cheviot in black and colors, Taffeta Silks in pastel shades of green and blue, also cardinal, navy, brown, gray, castor and black. Here are a few of the popular lines:

Silks.

Satin Merv, 50c.

22-inch English Merv, plain bright satin finish, in blue, red, brown, white and castor. Per yard.....50c and 58c

Jap Silk, 25c.

20-inch Jap Silk, in every tint of blue, pink, yellow, red, green, mauve, etc., pure habutia. Per yard.....25c

French Dyed Jap Silk, 50c.

27-inch French Dyed Jap Silk, heavy, firm quality, suitable for evening dresses and waists, in all evening shades, pure silk, 23 and 27 inch. Per yard.....60c

Black Taffeta, 50c.

19-inch Black Taffeta, pure silk, for jacket lining and trimming, good bright finish. Per yard.....50c

Taffeta Silk, 65c.

21-inch Taffeta Silk, soft finish, suitable for tucks or hemstitch, in every new shade and black and white. Per yard.....65c and 75c

Taffeta Silk, \$1 00.

22-inch Taffeta, heavy gros-grain finish, for waists or lining suits, in castor, navy, brown, cardinal, gray, black and white. Per yard..\$1 00

Black Suitings.

Cheviot, 50c.

42-inch Cheviot Suitings, all wool, heavy covered twill, black and navy, per yard.....50c

Cheviot, 25c.

42-inch All-Wool Cheviot, black only, good, heavy, bright finish, per yard.....25c

Priestley's Serge, 50c.

44-inch All-Wool Serge Suiting, very bright, silk finish, fine twill (Priestley's) per yard 50c and 65c

Cheviot Suiting, 75c.

46-inch Cheviot Suiting, all wool, heavy, for tailor-made suits, black, special per yard.....75c

Frieze Suiting, \$1.

54-inch Black Frieze Suiting, medium and heavy weight, for jacket and skirt, bright finish, per yard.....\$1 and \$1 25

Cheviot Suiting, \$1.

54-inch Black Cheviot Suiting, all wool, heavy frize finish, for tailored suits, yard..\$1 and \$1 25

Broadcloth, \$1 25.

52-inch Broadcloth Suiting, very rich finish and solid cloth, medium weight, in black, navy, brown, castor, green and fawn, per yard.....\$1 25 and \$1 50

300 YARDS

54-inch
Tweed
Suitings,
new.
Special, Per
Yard
42c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Cheviot Suitings, 75c.

54-inch Cheviot Suiting, heavy, for jacket and skirt, in three shades of gray, castor, green, brown, Oxford, black and navy. Special per yard.....75c

Frieze Suitings, \$1.

54-inch Frieze Suitings, medium and heavy, for tailored suits, in plain and mottled surface, brown, green, gray, blue, Oxford and castor. Special per yard.....\$1 and \$1 25

25 PIECES

Colored
Cheviot and
Tweed
Dress Goods.
Special, Per
Yard,
25c.

The RUNNANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO

any" to ruin him. He denied having said that N. Clarke Wallace wrote the letters, but said that Wallace had hawked the letters around Toronto and had accused him (Montague) of writing them. He protested his innocence and said that the whole matter would be investigated in a court of law. Sir Adolphe Caron, in referring to the matter, stated that the letters could not have been hawked around Toronto by N. Clarke Wallace, as they had never left his possession except to "relieve" people who were investigating them.

On Jan. 4, 1896, N. Clarke Wallace again brought the matter up in the house, and the following is a synopsis of the speeches made upon that occasion:

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace—"An article appeared in the Mail and Empire on Saturday last in which reference was made to the anonymous letters, stating that there is one man in the country who has particular reasons to feel uneasy. I have been told and have come to the conclusion that I am the person referred to. I believe that the rumors originated with Dr. Montague. The facts are: In June last I was told by Sir Adolphe Caron about the anonymous letter, who said he suspected Haggart and Montague of 'being at the bottom of it.' A few days later he showed me the letter, which I then saw for the first time, and I expressed the opinion that it was the handwriting of Dr. Montague. I had the letter compared with letters in my department from Dr. Montague, by several gentlemen, and their opinion was that the anonymous letter was in Dr. Montague's handwriting. Sir Adolphe Caron, in order that there should be no doubt in the matter, sent the anonymous letter and six others known to be written by Dr. Montague to Mr. Daniel P. Ames, of New York, a well known expert on handwriting. Mr. Ames unhesitatingly pronounced all of them to have been written by one person, the writing in the anonymous letter having been disguised. I have only to add that I told Sir Adolphe Caron that Hon. Mr. Haggart had expressed to me the greatest hostility toward him (Caron), and had used very violent language in regard to him, saying he ought to be driven out of the government. I have felt bound to make this statement in view of the evident attempt that has been made by Dr. Montague and his friends to shift the odium of these anonymous communications to me."

Dr. Montague—"Regretted that Mr. Wallace had seen fit to bring the matter up at this particular juncture, and regarded it as an insult to His Excellency the Governor-General. Am I the uncomfortable man today with regard to these anonymous letters? I think parliament will say I am not. Am I the gentleman asking the privilege of raising this question for the purpose of casting off an insinuation? No, but another member seeks the ear of the house. What for? For the purpose of attacking me, or for the purpose of throwing off his against himself insinuations which seem to hurt him, which seem to cut to the quick. What motive did the member for West York (Mr. Wallace) have for calling the attention of Sir Adolphe Caron to the fact that it was my handwriting? Is it not the same motive which prompted the man who wrote that anonymous letter and endeavored to fasten the charge upon me? After this matter has gone before His Excellency, I think in obedience to the rules of decency, it might well have been left to rest until the courts will deal with it. Men are afraid of the courts,

for when I came to engage the best criminal counsel in Ontario, I found that Mr. Wallace had engaged him in advance. I have only this to say, that when this subject is dealt with in the courts, where these letters are photographed and distributed, not a man in Canada, expert or no expert, will say that there is a trace of resemblance between my writing and the writing of these anonymous letters; and I wish to God that another man in this house could say the same thing."

After a few remarks by Sir Adolphe Caron, regretting that the matter should have been brought up in the house, there was a painful silence, the members on both sides of the house hanging their heads in shame at the sorry spectacle which had been presented by two former advisers of Her Majesty, each trying to throw upon the other the suspicion of having been guilty of one of the meanest and most contemptible acts of which a man is capable. The tension was only broken when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and changed the subject, prefacing his remarks as follows:

"The house, I am sure, will readily understand that I have no intention whatever of even alluding to the little episode of which we have just been witnesses."

After all the threats, the matter has never been ventilated in the courts. Why? Was it patched up in order to prevent the particulars of the charges being made public? And are Messrs. Montague and Wallace so indifferent to the preservation of their own honor and the respect of their fellow-men that they will allow themselves to rest under the suspicion cast upon them without making any attempt to remove it? And these men, together with Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. John Haggart, were all at one

ASTHMA CURED.
There Were Only Four Cases of Asthma in Nanaimo, B.C., and Have All Been Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound—The Facts as Given by a Leading Druggist.

Mr. Wilkinson, a bricklayer, with Vancouver Coal Company, states: "Clarke's Kola Compound is the only preparation that ever gave him any permanent relief from asthma. Before taking this remedy he lost one month's work through asthma, and since he has not lost a day during the past year. He says, 'I consider it a God-send to the asthmatic.'"

A well-known cigarmaker, who used to be a great sufferer, and could not do any traveling outside this city, told me the other day he makes his trips to Union and other places regularly, and has not had a single attack of asthma for over a year. "Thanks to Clarke's Kola Compound," he said, "no amount of money could estimate its value to him."

Mr. J. C. Wilson, a carpenter here, was almost a hopeless case, and is now completely free from asthma. He took but four bottles.

Mr. Alex. Dixon, a well-known contractor here, who was the first case of asthma cured, says he has spent hundreds of dollars during ten years in search of a cure, but has at last found it in Clarke's Kola Compound. He took in all about six bottles, and is completely cured. He has sent several fellow-sufferers to my store for it. Signed, F. C. Stearns, Pharm.B., Chemist, Nanaimo, B. C.

Clarke's Kola Compound will permanently cure any case of asthma or chronic bronchitis. Sold by chemists everywhere. Send for Dr. Clarke's book on Asthma, free. Address the G. and M. Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto.

time members of the government of which the Conservative leaders said, "Never was a government so united." Verily, it is good for brethren to dwell together in unity.

"PROSPERITY DAY" PARADE.
Chicago, Oct. 27.—Perfect weather favored the "Prosperity Day" commercial and industrial parade by the Republicans of Chicago today. Business generally was suspended. More than one hundred brass bands furnished the music for the marching thousands. At the head of the parade were two ponderous elephants each bearing banners on which were inscribed in glowing letters "G. O. P.—the real thing."

Regiments of men in uniform, drawn from scores of business houses, which, together with the tanks, stock exchange and board of trade, had closed for the occasion, followed. They carried "full dinner pails" and banners.

Throughout the parade the industrial features were novel.

At various points along the line of march were telephone stations, arranged to carry the sounds of cheering and music to distant cities, among which were Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and St. Louis.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Mr. R. Morrow Cured of Lumbago by
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—The vast majority of Torontonians know and esteem Mr. R. Morrow, the able and popular general agent for the Toronto Auer Light Company.

For this reason the following statement made in writing by Mr. Morrow, possesses unusual significance: "Two years ago I was attacked by Lumbago and Urinary trouble, which caused me intense suffering. I took several different remedies without any benefit. Then I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and was completely cured by them."

Lumbago is unusually prevalent this fall. All sufferers should know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known cure for it. They never fail.

Chicago now contains a greater population than all the cities of the United States contained in 1840, and New York now has a greater population than all the cities together had in 1850.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh Postoffice, writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

Last year the trade in China was the greatest the country has ever known. It was double that of 1890 and it was 25 per cent greater than that of the year before, rising to 460,533,288 Haikwan taels.

A Fiendish Attack.
An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies your blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug store.

PIMPLES
PREVENTED BYCuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough skin, itching, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, over-worked, or sluggish pores.

Solely prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams & Sons, Lowell, Mass. French depots: J. B. Laroche, Paris. Australian depots: J. B. Laroche, Sydney. Canadian depots: J. B. Laroche, Toronto. U.S.A.